Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9275. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1781.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

The *Second* of the *Six* Nights that
Mr DIGGES
Has engaged to perform here.
On WEDNESDAY next will be performed, the Comedy of The
PROVOK'D WIFE.
Sir John Brute, Mr *DIGGES*.
With a FARCE, as will be expreſs'd in the Bills of the Day.

St CECILIA's HALL.
Mrs PUPPO's NIGHT.
On TUESDAY the 13th February, will be performed,
A CONCERT OF MUSIC.
To begin at half paſt ſix o'clock.
Tickets (3s. each) to be had at Mrs Steele's ſhop, and at Signora Corri's, Lady Stair's cloſe, Lawn-market.

On Wedneſday next will be publiſhed,
BY CHARLES ELLIOT, Edinburgh,
In One Volume Octavo, 6s. ſd. boards, and 7 s. bound,
AN ESSAY UPON TUNE.
Being an Attempt to free the SCALE OF MUSIC, and the TUNE OF INSTRUMENTS, from IMPERFECTION.
Enriched with Nineteen very large Plates illuſtrative of the Subject.
And in a few days will be publiſhed,
In one large volume in Quarto, elegantly printed upon Royal Paper, and ornamented with a capital Engraving of the Author, by Mr Bartolozzi, from a Painting of Allan Ramſay, Eſq; beſides ſeveral Copperplates illuſtrative of the ſubjects;
THE
WORKS
OF
ALEXANDER MONRO, M.D. F.R.S.
Fellow of the Royal College of Phyſicians, and late Profeſſor of Medicine and Anatomy in the Univerſity of Edinburgh.
Publiſhed by his Son ALEXANDER MONRO, M. D.
Preſident of the Royal College of Phyſicians, Profeſſor of Medicine, Anatomy, and Surgery in the Univerſity of Edinburgh.
To which will be prefixed, The LIFE of the AUTHOR.
Where alſo may be had, gratis,
Charles Elliot's Catalogue of Books for 1781,
In all the different Branches of MEDICINE, &c.
With the loweſt ready-money prices affixed.

WANTED,
A PERSON qualified to command a Privateer.
For particulars, enquire at Meſſ. Leſlie and Thomſon inſurance brokers in Edinburgh, and Meſſ. Peter Colquhoun and Co. in Glaſgow.
None but ſuch as have had practice, and can be properly recommended, need to apply.

PROTESTANT INTEREST.

A Conſiderable number of the Inhabitants of the populous and extenſive town and pariſh of Falkirk, all loyal and dutiful ſubjects of his preſent Majeſty, do hereby declare their adherence to their former reſolutions againſt the toleration of Popery in this country: And taking into their ſerious conſideration the late reſolutions of the friends of the Proteſtant Aſſociations in London, Edinburgh, Glaſgow, and Paiſley, think it their duty at this time to join them in declaring,
1ſt, That it is their opinion, that the Proteſtant religion can never be ſecure in the united kingdoms, ſo long as Popiſh prieſts and teachers are tolerated by law to erect ſeminaries of learning, and with freedom to propagate their idolatrous and antichriſtian tenet in any part of them.
2ly, That it is their opinion, that if the toleration of Popery is continued in England, and, if that ſuperſtition is allowed to gain ground in that country, there is reaſon to dread that it will extend its direful effects to this part of the united kingdom, notwithſtanding the penal ſtatutes which now ſtand in its way.
3dly, That it is their opinion that the petitions of the Proteſtant Aſſociations in England did not meet with that ſucceſs laſt ſeſſion of Parliament which they deſerved, yet the friends of the Proteſtant Intereſt ought by no means to intermit the defence of it, but with renewed vigour and reſolution, to preſent their humble and conſtitutional petitions to the Legiſlature, till they find a favourable hearing.
4thly, That they agree with their Proteſtant brethren, that the Right Honourable Lord George Gordon, on account of the vigour and activity he exerted in behalf of the Proteſtant cauſe, merits all legal favour and ſympathy from every true friend of the Proteſtant religion, during his preſent diſtreſſing and critical confinement, that they hope, upon a fair and candid trial, he will be found innocent of the late riotous and deſtructive mobs in London, which they and all true Proteſtants muſt abhor, as contrary to the nature and tendency of that religion which they profeſs to patronize; and that his Lordſhip's righteouſneſs, in ſpite of all the malice and darkening arts of a Popiſh faction, will break forth as the light, and ſhine as the noon-day.
Signed in their name, and by their appointment, by
Falkirk, Feb. 1. 1781. JOHN RUSSEL, Preſes.

ROSLIN BLEACHFIELD, 1781.

MESSS. BIGGAR and CO. lay down CLOTH as ſoon as the ſeaſon permits, and bleach at the following prices:

All Linen Cloth, yard wide and under, not exceeding

1100 warp, at	3½d. per yard.	Diaper at	4 d. per yard.
1200 and 1300	4 d.	Damaſk,	5 d.
1400,	4½ d.	Cambricks,	4 d.
1500,	5 d.	Tweeling,	4 d.
1600,	5½ d.	Long Lawn,	3 d.
1700 and above,	6 d.		

All above yard wide in proportion to its breadth.
Cloth for this field is taken in for this field by
John Murray merchant, Luckenbooths, Edinburgh.
Alexander Gray at the Lap-houſe, Pleaſance.
Robert Pratt weaver, foot of Panmure's cloſe, oppoſite to Mr Crichton's Entry, Canongate.
Alexander Burnet weaver, Water of Leith.
George Norrie merchant, Leith.
Mrs Young, Dalkeith.
Thomas Brook weaver, Muſſelburgh.
Meſſ. Biggar and Co. Sciennes,—at their ſhop, foot of Stonelaw's cloſe, Cowgate;—and at the Bleachfield.

A HOUSE AND GARDEN TO LET.

TO be LET, and entered to at Whitſunday next, the LOWER PART of the EARL of PANMURE's LODGING, on the north ſide of the Canongate, with the GARDEN thereto belonging, as preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Alexander Gordon.
For particulars, apply to William Leſlie writer to the ſignet.

PERSPECTIVE and the POLITE ARTS.

THE Compleat Treatiſe on PERSPECTIVE, in folio, (of which a ſecond edition is already printed off by ſubſcription) has met with the approbation and ſanction of a great number of the Nobility, Gentry, and the moſt eminent artiſts in England (a liſt of whoſe names and titles may be ſeen in print) and has induced the Author, THOMAS MALTON, to viſit this city, as ſeveral perſons of diſtinction from this country are in his liſt, hoping to meet with encouragement here in proportion as he has in England and Ireland.
His ſtay here will be ſhort (being obliged to be in Dublin this month.) He may be heard of, and complete copies of the work ſeen, at Meſſ. Balfours, and at Meſſ. Gordon and Murray's, bookſellers in Edinburgh, where propoſals may be had, and ſubſcribers names entered.
N. B. No advance is required on account.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *Feb.* 6.

The Demaas, ———, from Smyrna to Rotterdam, is taken by the Achilles privateer of Weymouth, and is arrived in Portland Road.
The Sturmont privateer, of Liverpool, has taken the Henry and Maria, Champerthoux, from Salonica to Amſterdam, with 462 bales of cotton; which prize was left at anchor at Forleon, near Wexford, and was in danger.
The Happy Return, Day, from Waterford, was taken the 24th of December, off Scilly by L'Eſperance privateer of Morlaix, and carried into Breſt.
The La Victoire, Bonhomme, from Bourdeaux, is arrived at St Domingo, after being blown out of Martinico, and loſing her anchors and cables.
Briſtol 3. The veſſel mentioned in our laſt to be arrived here after being taken and ranſomed, bound from Limerick to Corke, is called the Goodwill, inſtead of the Mary.
The Sophia Elizabeth, ———, from Stockholm, is arrived at Briſtol, after being taken by the French, and retaken by the Alarm man of war.
The Hope, Buchan, from Tobago to London, is aſhore on the coaſt of France.
The Swift, Cook, from Newfoundland to Legborn, is taken and carried into Spain.
The Cooper, Dwyer, from Newfoundland to a market, is taken.
Plymouth 3. Came in the Emperor Joſeph, of Oſtend, from Curaſo to Rotterdam, taken by the Defiance privateer of Jerſey.
The James and Rebecca, arrived at Liverpool, ſailed in company with the Liverpool, Buddicomb, and Bella, Liddle, which are not yet arrived.
The New Newry packet, ———, from Newry to London, is on ſhore near Newry, and it is feared will not be got off; moſt of the cargo is expected to be ſaved.
The Wynhandelaer, Froom, from St Martin's to Corke, was totally loſt in the late hurricane at St Martin's.
The John, Tizzard, from Pool to Newfoundland, was taken the 24th of October, by an American privateer, and carried into Boſton.
The Fearnought privateer of Carron, in going down the frith of Forth, ſtruck on a rock, and was totally loſt; the crew ſaved.
The Enterprize, of London, Capt. Eden, has ſent into Falmouth the St Magnus, Brigantine, of 200 tons, laden with proviſions, wine, and brandy, from Rochfort for Breſt, for French account.
The Heart of Oak privateer, of London, Capt. Blacket, was taken by the Americans and ſent for France.
Yarmouth 1. Yeſterday the noted Fall, of the Fearnought, made his appearance to the north of this coaſt, and has taken a number of colliers and coaſters, amongſt which are the following, viz. John, Pearſon, of Shields; ranſomed for 700 guineas; the Smelt, Coxon, of ditto, for 400 ditto; the Fanny, Porter, of Yarmouth, for 300 ditto; alſo a ſnow from Shields, for 400 ditto; which laſt veſſel engaged him three hours, in which the mate was killed; the Captain and two men wounded. When theſe ſhips left him, he had 22 ranſomers on board. The Fly ſails to-morrow in queſt of him.
The Minerva, ———, from Onega, in coming out of the Humber got a-ground, but it hoped, when lightened, may get off without damage.
The Free Trade privateer, of London, is on ſhore near Newry, and it is feared will be loſt.
The veſſel wrecked in Start Bay, the 22d ult. was the Supply, Lipſtot, from Liverpool to London, and all hands periſhed.
The London, Evans, from Liverpool to London, is loſt, and all on board periſhed.
The Joſeph, Harriſon, from Liverpool to London, is taken and carried into Morlaix.
The L'Aimea French prize, from Penzance to Jerſey, is loſt on the coaſt of France.
The Diſpatch, Renouf, from Newfoundland and Limerick to Jerſey, is taken and carried into St Maloes.
The L'Gourmand, from Falmouth to Guernſey, prize to the Hero letter of marque, is taken by the Madame and Le Patriot French privateers, and carried into Granville.
The New Judith, Scott, from Newry to Corke and the Weſt Indies, is wrecked near Wexford, and nine feet water in her hold; the Captain and crew ſaved.
The Eagle, Jackſon, from New York to Liverpool, was taken the 17th ult. by the Active, rebel letter of marque, and retaken the 25th by the Stag privateer of Jerſey, and ſent for Guernſey; ſhe alſo took the Active, and carried her into Southampton.
The Judith Catharina, Walding, a Dane, from Genoa to Amſterdam, is taken by the Job cutter, Captain Sutton, and carried into Falmouth.
The Concord, of Blyth, Capt. Gibſon, was taken the 28th ult. off the Spurn, by the Fearnought privateer, of 20 ſix-pounders, Capt. Fall, and ranſomed for 600 guineas.
The Tartar privateer, Capt. Ryan, of 32 guns, has carried into Oſtend an Engliſh privateer of 16 guns, and ſent a cutter of 22 nine-pounders into Morlaix.
The Eſſex, Potter, from Liverpool to Africa, has taken a ſhip and a brig from St Euſtatia to Amſterdam, laden with 408 hhds ſugar, 780 ſacks and four hhds coffee, 119 hhds tobacco, 26 ſacks of cocoa, and 20 ditto ginger. The brig is arrived at Crookhaven, and the ſhip was left off Cape Clear; the Eſſex is returned to Liverpool.
The Stag, Wilſon, of Liverpool, has taken two prizes, valued at 14000 l. currency, and carried them into St Kitt's.
The Elizabeth Helena, Bray, from Grenada to Rotterdam, is taken by a Dartmouth privateer, and brought into Falmouth.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

THE conduct of the United Provinces is very naturally the ſubject of much ſpeculation at preſent. Their ſituation renders it difficult for them to chuſe what part to act, and the nature of their conſtitution preſents a ſpeedy determination. Politicians, therefore, are at liberty, in the mean time, to form conjectures what courſe they will adopt. On ſuppoſition that they will engage in hoſtilities with Britain, the moſt popular topic of declamation againſt them is their *ingratitude*. To Britain they, in ſome meaſure, owe the freedom they enjoy, and the rank they now hold among nations. To enter into war with Britain, would, it is ſaid, be not only to forget her paſt favours, but, in her preſent circumſtances, moſt materially to injure their benefactor, and, to aggravate ſuch baſeneſs by the direct violation of treaties. But, if we expect that the Dutch will be influenced by theſe principles, which we thus think ſhould determine their conduct, we give much more credit to what is called *national honour* and *national faith*, than experience will juſtify. The hiſtory of ſociety ſhews, that *intereſt* is the only rule by which *nations* are governed. In the tranſactions of *individuals*, honour and faith will be more ſtrictly obſerved. When a man violates theſe, his intereſt is hurt, and he loſes, for ever, that confidence of his fellow-citizens which is abſolutely neceſſary to carry on, with any ſucceſs, the ordinary buſineſs of life. Among nations, ſuperior force commonly dictates the terms of their engagements, and the weaker party are obliged to accept of ſuch conditions as their ſituation will allow them to demand. *Intereſt* is, in this caſe, oppoſed to *principle*. The former is kept conſtantly in view; the latter loſes force in proportion as the proſpect of obtaining the ſecurity object becomes leſs diſtant; and treaties are diſregarded whenever it is thought that there is *ſtrength* ſufficient to make the acquiſition. We brand the French with the name of *perfidious*; and *Gallic* faith is a proverb. But if we truſt to the honour of the *Dutch*, where great national intereſts are concerned, we pay them a compliment to which, I ſuſpect, they are not entitled.

How eaſy will it be to defend themſelves againſt the charge of ingratitude to Britain, when France, at the ſame time, aſks their aid? From *both* the United Provinces received aſſiſtance when engaged in a conteſt with Spain; and, though it ſhould be granted, that by this means they were ſucceſsful, yet to *whom* were they *moſt* indebted? Eliſabeth and Henry dreaded the power of Philip. If Henry reſented the diſturbances he excited in France, and the ſupport he gave to the league, Eliſabeth was jealous of the Catholics in her dominions, when encouraged by ſo zealous a bigot, and ſo formidable a prince. If Henry wiſhed to ſee the Spaniſh troops employed at ſome diſtance, Eliſabeth was unwilling that the Confederates ſhould put themſelves under the protection of France. When Eliſabeth gave them money ſhe gave it ſparingly; and often, very unſeaſonably for the Confederates, repeated her demands for repayment. Even the expence of the garriſons in the cautionary towns, of which ſhe took poſſeſſion as a ſecurity, was furniſhed by the States, while ſhe was at war with Spain. In the treaty for peace, James ſhowed leſs ſincerity than Henry, and diſcovered a timidity which expoſed him to contempt. When he rejected propoſals made by Philip for an alliance, he aſſigned as a reaſon, that it would give *offence* to their neighbours. And, when ſolicited to aſſiſt the Confederates with money, or to remit part of their debt, he anſwered, That he could not give ſo great *cauſe of jealouſy* and *jeamouſy* to the King of Spain: When the negociation had long continued, and hope of peace had almoſt vaniſhed, his ambaſſadors were inſtructed, "That the returning to the war would be more inconvenient for his Majeſty than the accommodating of kings otherwiſe, though upon the *meaneſt* of thoſe conditions which were in queſtion." (See Lothian's Hiſtory of the United Provinces, pages 261 and 387.) To fix the charge of ingratitude, therefore, on the Dutch, it muſt firſt be aſcertained whether they lie under ſtronger obligations to Britain or France; and to think we ſhall have their aid in *return* for paſt favours, we ſuppoſe they will follow principles which with all nations in ſimilar circumſtances have no influence.

We would argue with greater effect, if we could convince them, that to take a part hoſtile to Britain is *impolitical* and contrary to their *intereſt*. Though we have demanded the ſuccours ſtipulated by treaty, yet it is probable we would be ſatisfied if they gave no aſſiſtance to our enemies. In this caſe, they might enjoy, during the war, a conſiderable trade, though confined to thoſe countries which are not engaged in the preſent quarrel; and though they might not reap the ſame advantages they have hitherto got, amaſs riches at the expence of their neighbours, or gain what is ſufficient to gratify their avarice. They have acceded to the armed neutrality. But, do they ſuppoſe, that the other powers, by defending them, and thus kindling a general war in Europe, will defeat the very ends of this boaſted league? Can the Dutch expect the ſame aſſiſtance, or have they ſo good a right to it *now*, and for the purpoſe of filling their coffers, as when they were ſtruggling for freedom; when the greatneſs of Philip was an object both of envy and of terror; and when that haughty and ambitious prince aimed at univerſal monarchy? Are they in a condition to enter into war with Britain? They are now *merchants* not *ſoldiers*: And, if they appeal to former times for a proof of their courage, let them recollect, that war had continued *forty* years before they gained their liberty and the bleſſings of peace. Do they hope, that, on account of the number of our enemies, we muſt fall an eaſy prey; and that they will ſhare in the ſpoil? The manifeſto already publiſhed ſhows we want not *ſpirit*. However our preſent ſituation may encourage them to inſult us, let it not be imagined that Britons are deſtitute of vigour ſufficient to extricate themſelves, when their condition is far from being ſo unpromiſing as that of the United Provinces before they acquired that importance in the ſcale of Europe, of which they now appear ſo proud. Zealand has declared againſt war with Britain. Perhaps ſhe remembers the motto ſhe aſſumed in the year 1586, "Luctor et emergo." Diſtant ages will admire the firmneſs and perſeverance with which the Dutch long rejected all offers of peace from Spain; and, when a treaty was begun, inſiſted for honourable terms. The accurate account of this negociation, which laſted for more than two years, given us in the Hiſtory of the United Provinces, by Dr Lothian, furniſhes many curious facts, and which the ſituation of the parties, the arts employed to gain advantages over each other, and the manner in which it was concluded, render very intereſting and inſtructive. When, by our manly exertions we ſhall force our enemies to ſue for peace, let us learn, from the Dutch themſelves, not tamely to yield to the mandates of our combined foes. Surrounding States will reſpect and dread the people who riſe ſuperior to every attack, and maintain their honour and dignity when expoſed to the utmoſt hazard.

NESTOR.

From the London Papers, Feb. 8.

LONDON.

Private advices from the Hague mention, that it is reported that Admiral Rodney and General Vaughan had made good their landing upon the Island of Martinico, and were preparing to open the siege, the Governor refusing to surrender upon summons by capitulation.

There are the most authentic vouchers now in the possession of some respectable particulars, from which it appears, that the alliance now forming between the courts of London and Vienna will be a more beneficial one than any we have enjoyed since the commencement of the present century.

Great-Britain is likely to have a very steady and powerful ally in the court of Vienna, with whom a treaty of the firmest alliance has been negociated in spite of every attempt to set it aside, and confessedly much to the chagrine of some leading powers on the continent.

The present Emperor of Germany is now about forty years of age, being born in the year 1741. He has been twice married; first to a Princess of Parma, by whom he has a daughter, born in 1762, and afterwards to a Princess of Bavaria, who died in 1767 (leaving no issue); since which time he has been a widower.

The last political injunction of the late Empress Queen of Hungary to her son the Emperor, during her illness, is said to have been the cultivation of an alliance with the English, in preference to every other power: a people, says she, to whom our family are all so much obliged, and who are the most steady in their friendship of any nation in the globe.

From Brest there is advice, that M. de Guichen had struck his flag on board the Couronne of 84 guns, and gone to Paris. He intimated to his officers his intention of retiring from public service for a few months, for the benefit of his health, which he found greatly impaired.

By the advices from Paris, received on Saturday evening, we learn, that M. de Vergennes had received an account from St Domingo of the loss of the Count Guichen armed ship, of 24 guns, and three transports, laden on account of government, from St Eustatia, part of a convoy of 10 sail, bound to Martinico, in a gale of wind upon the 12th day of November last, and their crews perished.

A correspondent says, that he yesterday read a letter from Nantes, dated the 12th of January, by which he is informed, that an American letter of marque, laden with tobacco from Philadelphia, which place she left on the 4th of December, had arrived at Nantz on the 10th, having on board three American gentlemen, passengers; one of them set off immediately on his landing for Paris. It was said that the business was with Dr Franklin. The other two, whose names were Brown and Williams, went to reside at the house of a capital merchant in Nantes, to whom the American vessel is consigned.

Letters from Paris mention, that the ministry of France have got an account of the attempt on St Vincents, with which they appear thoroughly satisfied, and express themselves under no apprehensions for any of the other islands. The same letters bring advice of the death of Monsr. de Ternay, the French Admiral at Rhode Island, at a very advanced period of life; and that he was succeeded by the officer next in command, [illegible] very high in France. Monsr. de Ternay served against us in the East Indies last war. They mention further, that 12,000 workmen are employed night and day at Brest, repairing and sheathing with copper the ships which are to put to sea this month; and that the squadron will consist of 28 ships of the line, with 14 regiments on board. D'Estaing is to have the command.

Terney's fleet sailed from Rhode Island on the 23d of December, but Rochambeau still continues there with the army. —These advices also mention the death of Monsr. de Ternay.

There are advices on very good authority from New-York, which assure us the vote in the Congress, for opening a treaty with Great Britain, was carried by no less than nine voices majority. *Morn. Herald.*

By accounts from New-York, of the 25th of December, the Vigilant man of war was arrived there safe. She was reported to have been taken by a rebel privateer, off Charlestown bar.

This morning arrived a mail from Lisbon, brought over in his majesty's packet-boat the King George, Capt. Wauchop, after a fine passage of only eight days.

The Earl of Hillsborough presented yesterday to the House of Peers, copies of judgments and decrees from the Commissioners of Chatham and Tilbury Fort, relative to the preservation of our yards and stores in future.

The bill for amending several acts relative to the militia was read a first time yesterday in the House of Peers, and upon motion ordered to be printed.

Yesterday the Hingham inclosure bill was read a third time in the House of Peers, and passed.

A motion was yesterday made in the House of Commons for the following accounts, viz.

An account of refined sugars exported to foreign parts for six years back.

Ditto of sugars imported from the West India Islands for the same number of years.

Ditto of raw sugars exported to foreign parts for six years back. The question was put and agreed to.

The ships come home with Admiral Vernon, as convoy to the East-India ships, are none of them coppered except the Prothee and Hannibal, which went to St Helena with the summer's fleet; the others will be coppered as soon as they get into dock.

Orders are gone from the Admiralty for finishing the Myrmidon, a new ship of 24 guns, now on the stocks in Deptford dock-yard, with all possible expedition.

The Fortitude, Capt Gregory, and the Southampton, Capt Lennox, East-Indiamen, are sailed from the river to join the convoy at Portsmouth.

The Greyhound and Ceres privateers, belonging to Bristol, have taken the Amazone, a French ship, mounting fourteen carriage guns, four pounders, and forty-seven men. She came from Rhode Island for Brest, and sent into Plymouth, where she is safe arrived.

On Saturday last a Court Martial was held on board the Warspite man of war at Portsmouth, on a midshipman, who had deserted from the Romney man of war, and joined the Spaniards; he had the command given him of a privateer fitted at Cadiz, and on his cruize was taken by the Tartar frigate: He was found guilty, and will receive the punishment of his villany (hanging at the yard arm of some ship at Spithead) one day this week.

Lord George Gordon was extremely at his ease during the whole of his trial, and in the course of it said a number of lively things to his friends who stood around him. Among others were the following; When the Rev. Mr Bowan was called in behalf of the prosecution, somebody remarked, he thought the chaplain was to appear in his Lordship's favour: "Oh, Sir (replied Lord George), you see their malevolence towards me, for they have deprived me of the *benefit of Clergy already!*"—And on the name of Mr Shakespear the *rope-maker* being called over as a juror, "I am under the necessity (says he) of challenging that person, for he is an interested man *by profession!*"

Lord George Gordon, accompanied by his two brothers, set off yesterday for the country, in order to enjoy a little relaxation, so necessary after his tedious confinement.

Some feeble efforts were made to illuminate the Town, late on Tuesday night, in consequence of Lord George Gordon's acquittal. A few families distinguished their zeal for his Lordship, by exhibiting a number of candles in their windows; but the attempt to make a geneneral illumination was totally frustrated, by the prudence and good sense of the public, who have lately been too great sufferers by such nocturnal absurdities.

Yesterday, Sir Thomas Rumbold was present at the levee at St James's, for the first time since his arrival in England from India.

Certain advices was received last night, that Admiral Rodney had been joined by Admiral Hood's squadron in the West Indies.

Yesterday afternoon Lord Lincoln set off for Portsmouth, from whence he will embark on board a King's ship for America, where his Lordship is to take the command of 3000 men, with the rank of Brigadier-General in the army.

Yesterday, there was a levee at St James's; his Majesty, the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, Lord Loughborough, the Ministers of State, and several military officers were present. After the levee, there was a Council, which was over about half past three. The Lord Chancellor and Lord Geo. Germaine were with the King till half past four, and his Majesty returned to the Queen's palace.

A transaction of a most serious and infamous nature is likely soon to attract the public attention: The Captain of a vessel from Shields, and a man of property, having disposed of his cargo in the river, was solicited by a few adventurers to engage in a freight for America, and the terms seeming advantageous he at length consented: The freight was to consist of clothing and military stores, and Charlestown and New York the places of their destination: The ship's lading being completed, the Captain received his orders to sail; when, to his great surprise, he found himself consigned to the port of Boston.—Struck with the danger, as well as the enormity of his orders, he at first remonstrated, and in the end refused to obey; in consequence of which the partners have arrested him for nine hundred pounds, for which he has been two months a prisoner in Maidstone jail, from whence he is now removed by his bail, and will to-morrow enjoy his liberty under the sanction of the late act. An under-writer, whose name lately stood very high on Change has been a principal agent in this iniquitous business.—*Herald.*

Twenty guines each were advanced yesterday to ten able seamen for a privateer in the River, which is more than ever was known before.

A private letter from Cadiz, dated the 28th of January, mentions, "That the Spanish fleet consisting of 26 sail, were in great forwardness, and were getting ready for sea as fast as possible."

Le Majesteux, of 110 guns, has gone from Toulon to Cadiz to join the Spanish squadron. A great many ships have left Brest for the same purpose, under M. de Boras, and other officers.

Out of the twelve Spanish ships under Don Solano, which left the Havannah for Florida or Georgia, there were four dismasted, which they sent back, and proceeded on the expedition with the remainder.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Jan. 30.

"It is said the Council of State has addressed a petition to the States General, in which they represent, by the advice of the Prince Stadtholder, the necessity there is, in the present situation of affairs, of having the troops of the republic encamped, that they may be ready to oppose any invasion the enemy may have in their intention to attempt.

"Three corps will, it is said, be encamped, one in the neighbourhood of the Hague, which the Prince will command in person, one in North Holland under Mr Vander Hoop, and and one near Steenwyk, for the protection of the provinces of Friesland and Groningen.

"Our last letters from Paris, dated Jan. 26, mention, that a riot had happened at Geneva, which had gone so far that many of the inhabitants had been killed or wounded; that the above-mentioned disturbance was occasioned by the Attroney General of the representatives having spoken in an unbecoming manner of the French Resident, who, upon complaining to his Court, had been ordered to quit Geneva if they did not give him ample satisfaction; that upon this the Magistrate ordered the Attorney General to be kept in arrest till the Court of France had decided what satisfaction they wished to have."

Extract of a letter from Weymouth, Feb. 3.

"Yesterday arrived in this road the Experiment privateer, Captain Balfour having taken on the 28th ult. off Scilly, a French lugsail privateer, mounting eight guns, and 50 men. Captain Balfour lost some men in boarding her, in consequence of the weather's being tempestuous."

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Feb. 8.

"Arrived the Edgar, Medway, Valiant, and Bienfaisant ships of the line, and Proserpine frigate from Plymouth; also the Lizard frigate from the Downs.

"The fleet under Admiral Darby are all ready, and wait only for a wind to put to sea: The squadron consists of 3 first rates, 7 second ditto, 9 third rates, and 2 fifty gun ships, besides frigates; seven sail of the line are ready to join off Plymouth. The transports, storeships, East and West-India vessels, and port fleets, amounts to about 200; so that this will be one of the largest convoys lately from this port. The new works round the dock-yard will be compleated this spring."

PRICES of CORN at CORN EXCHANGE, Feb. 5.

Wheat, 40 a 49 a 50 a 55 s.	Boiling Peas, 33 s.
Rye, 20 a 22 s. 6 d.	Tick Beans, 19 a 21 s.
Oats, 12 a 16 a.	Small ditto, 24 a 26 a.
Barl y, 15 a 17 s.	Tares, 20 a 25 s.
Malt, 25 a 28 s.	Flour, 44 s. per sack.
Grey Peafe, 20 a 23 s.	Second sort, 42 s.
White ditto, 23 a 29 s.	Rape Seed, — per last.

PRICE of STOCKS, Feb. 8.

Bank Stock, 107¼ a ¼	3 per cent. Old Ann. —
4 per cent. con. 56½ a 57.	Ditto New Ann. —
4 per cent. Ann 1777, 71 a ½.	Ditto 1751, 74 a ¼
3¼ per cent. 1758, —	India Stock, 147½
3½ per cent. con. 58¼ a ⅞.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. red. 57 a ½.	India Bonds, 14 s. prem.
3 per cent. 1726, —	Navy Bills, 1¾ disc.
Long Ann. 15 13-16ths a ⅞.	Scrip. —
Ann. 1777, ihut.	Omnium, —
Ditto 1778, 11⅛ a 11-16ths.	Exch. Bills, 5 a 6 s. prem.
South Sea Stock, —	Prizes, ¼ disc.

WINDS at DEAL,
Feb. 4, W. N. W. 3, and 6 S. W. 7 N. E.

EDINBURGH.

Postscript of a private letter, received this day by a gentleman in town, from his correspondent in London, dated Feb. 8.

"I cannot close my letter without informing you, that his Majesty was this evening at Covent Garden Theatre; where the gentlemen in waiting have declared, that just before he set off for the Theatre, he received dispatches, which he publicly read, that two thousand five hundred of Washington's troops had abandoned him, marched in one body, and, in open day, had joined General Sir Henry Clinton."

Extract of a letter from London, Feb. 8.

"Mr Hughton, from the Exchequer, presented, this day, to the House of Commons an account of monies issued pursuant to address, and likewise an account of monies issued to Duncan Campbell, Esq; the titles were read, and the accounts ordered to lie on the table.

"Mr Michell, from the India House, presented a great number of books and papers, with a list, which were read, and the books ordered to lie on the table.

"A petition from the owners of ships at Yarmouth was presented against the smuggling bill, which was read, and referred to a Committee.

"The Secretary at War presented the mutiny bill, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

"The bill for adding Commissioners names to the land tax bill was presented, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on that day three weeks.

"Mr Ord reported from the Committee of Supply ten resolutions, which were read and agreed to by the House.

"A Committee on the bill relative to Justices of the peace, went through the same, and made their reports afterwards to the House, when the bill with the amendment, was ordered to be printed.

"The House afterwards, in a committee on the Dutch prize bill, went through the same, with an amendment relative to foreign tobacco; the report is ordered to be received to-morrow.

"This day, Lord William Gordon obtained leave of absence from the House of Commons, for a month.

"The House of Peers will meet to-morrow pursuant to the last adjournment.

"To-morrow the appeal of Lord William Gordon, relative to his intended marriage, will come on to be heard at the Bar of the House of Peers."

Extract of a letter from Cork, Feb. 1.

"Yesterday arrived at Cove, his Majesty's ship Daphne, of 32 guns, Lord Harvey, from a cruize.

"This day at noon, a soldier was taken up drowned out of the Dock adjoining the Mardyke-walk, had no regimental coat on, but a blue surtout, a regimental waistcoat and breeches, which belonged to the 3d regiment, by the pass found in his pocket his name is Griffith, signed at Clonakilty the 28th ult."

This day, was married here Mr John Wilson merchant in Paisley, to Miss Margaret Sym, daughter of Mr Andrew Sym merchant in Glasgow.

This morning, the High Court of Justiciary met, in order to proceed on the trial of James Maxton, stocking-maker in Crieff; James Fisher and David Campbell, both apprentices or servants to the said James Maxton; James Fisher, servant or apprentice to William Key weaver in Crieff; and William Rose, day labourer in Pittenzie, indicted at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate, for having, in the evening, and under the cloud of night, of the 16th of December last, assembled with others, their associates in a riotous and tumultuous mob, in the village of Crieff, parish of Crieff, and shire of Perth, and broke into, or entered the dwelling-house of William Maclellan, meal-seller in Crieff, where they assaulted his person, dragged him violently out of his house, put him upon a cart, carried him in that manner through the streets of the village, and then along the public highway to the water of Earn, where they threw him into the river, with the cart above him, putting him in fear and in danger of his life. Mr Robert Craigie appeared as opening council for the pannels, on the relevancy of the indictment, to which he did not mean to make any objection, provided it was restricted to an arbitrary punishment. Mr Solicitor-general consented to its being so restricted, and the Court pronounced the usual interlocutor. The Jury were then about to be chosen, when the Solicitor-general informed the Court, that a material witness not having given his attendance, he could not proceed on the trial. The Court waited some time for the witness to make his appearance, but having failed to do so, they adjourned till this day se'ennight, and the pannels were remitted back to prison. We are informed, that the Lords had scarce left the Court-house, when the witness arrived.

A letter from Yarm says, that on Monday the 29th of January, they had a great flood there, which began at two o'clock in the morning, and by twelve the boats were rowing in every street, most of the houses being overflowed, and continued so until eight o'clock on Tuesday morning, leaving behind a great quantity of mud, scum, &c. The pavement of several places was washed up, and a great deal of other damage done to the town. Many lives were saved by the boats.

The Lords of the Admiralty have appointed a convoy to sail to and from London to the port of Hull every ten days.

On Tuesday the Dreadnought, private ship of war, Captain Wilson Potts, arrived at Newcastle from Berwick, and is equipping for sea with all possible expedition. She is a fine cutter built vessel, a remarkable fast sailer, is intended to carry 16 four and six pounders, 60 men, and as she is of an easy draught of water, that will give her access close in with the Dutch coast, there is a moral certainty of her owners and crew greatly profiting by their public spirited enterprize.

in this city or suburbs; 37[illegible]

Last week a genteel well dreſſed young man, for ſome impertinent enquiries relative to the ſtate of the ſhipping, fortifications, and harbour, was ſeized at Shields, and ſent on board the tender to ſerve his King and country, which by his conduct it evidently appeared he wanted to betray.

On Monday evening, about ſeven o'clock, the following unhappy affair happened near Ferrybridge:—A gentleman (ſaid to be a ſon of Lord V——) accompanied by a lady, with whom he had been on a matrimonial expedition to Scotland, ſtopped at the White Swan, Ferrybridge. After his departure from the inn, it was diſcovered he had left a purſe behind him. The Boot-catcher was immediately diſpatched on horſe-back with it; he overtook the carriage, (which was going very faſt) about a mile from Ferrybridge, and rode up to one of the windows, but his horſe not ſtanding, he turned him round the carriage to the other window, and called out to the gentleman "Your purſe, your purſe, Sir." The gentleman, from the noiſe of the carriage, imagining he demanded his purſe, let down the window, and inſtantly ſhot him dead. The Coroner's Jury have brought in their verdict *Accidental death*. The poor man has left a widow and three ſmall children.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

We have it from undoubted authority, that the various reports reſpecting a certain Ambaſſador having been detected in the diſhonourable practices of a ſpy, are entirely without foundation: It is indeed ſaid, that communications have been made in his Excellency's name to certain perſons abroad, of which, however, his Excellency was totally ignorant, the whole affair having been planned and executed by that able miniſter Lord North, on purpoſe to lead a certain Court upon a wrong ſcent: The bait is ſaid to have been ſwallowed, and meaſures taken accordingly;—ſo that we may very ſoon expect to ſee our enemies attack thoſe Generals, who are *prepared* to receive them, and fly from Admirals, who *do not intend to fight*.

Private letters from Paris aſſert, that there is likely to be a diviſion in the interior Cabinet of the Grand Monarque. The King, (notwithſtanding the aſſurances Mynheer Van ********* has given him, that the Dutch will behave more like allies to *him* than ever they have done yet to any other power), is inclined to peace: But it ſeems her moſt Chriſtian Majeſty is determined on bloodſhed; and poor Louis is deprived of his ſleep of nights—by her calling out for *vigorous meaſures*.

By a gentleman whoſe veracity is to be relied on, we are authorized to aſſure the public, that his Majeſty the King of Otaheite has kindly offered a body of forces to our Government, and that it will be accepted. Theſe troops are intended to act only as *Pencibles*, and are never to quit the iſland. One part of them is to conſiſt of archers—who are ſaid to be excellent at drawing the *long bow*, and theſe are to be employed in annoying our foes at a diſtance. Another party will be compoſed of the celebrated *dancing girls*, mentioned by ſome late ingenious voyagers. In caſe of the threatened invaſion from our combined enemies, this feminine force is to be directed ſolely againſt the *French*—the *Dutch* are too phlegmatic to be attempted by ſuch *light troops*;—but the moment the ſons of Gaul ſet foot upon our ſhores, a ſquadron of theſe amazons, all flush'd with many conqueſts gained by native beauty, ſhall *dance* in mazy ſtep to meet them—and from a ſympathy natural in our mercurial neighbours, there is no doubt but *Vive le Bagatelle* will for once overcome *Vive le Roi*, or in other words, they will immediately *take to their* HEELS.

A letter from Paris ſays, the favour and partiality which a certain Northern Potentate has long ſhewn to Britain, is probably on the decline. It is ſaid, in very late diſpatches from that Court, that her Highneſs has lately ſhewn ſome particular marks of eſteem to a young French nobleman, who is ſaid to be high in the confidence of ——. He has been ſeveral times *choſetted* with the ——, and is ſaid to be charged with *ſecret* diſpatches highly intereſting.

It is confidently ſaid, ſhould the Empreſs of Ruſſia take an active part againſt Britain, the Grand Signior is determined to make a diverſion in our favour. We are aſſured, that in a private party lately at the Mufti's, his Sublime Highneſs declared his diſapprobation of the conduct of the Dutch; and ſwore *by his beard* (the moſt ſacred oath a Muſſulman can take), that if the Empreſs attempts to aſſiſt that faithleſs people, he will immediately attack her in perſon with all the powers Mahomet has put in his hand. His Highneſs, who is an enterprizing Prince, is ſo taken up with the thoughts of the glory he ſhall acquire by this expedition, that he has not partaken of the uſual amuſements of the Seraglio for ſome days.

To the Printer of the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH I bear no enmity to L—d G. G——n, and although his conduct appears to me in many reſpects meritorious, yet I am firmly convinced, that the ſcene exhibited in this city, upon the news of his acquittal arriving, muſt hurt every Scotchman, who feels for the honour of his country.

That ſplendid events ſhould be attended with public demonſtrations of joy, it is not my intention to deny; but it is equally true, that the exhibition of theſe upon the preſent occaſion, was neither conformable to the gravity of our national character, nor ſuitable to the aſpect of the times. Had the navies of the Houſe of Bourbon been completely deſtroyed,—had our revolted colonies returned to their duty,—had Britain, by ſome ſignal ſtroke, been delivered from her preſent diſtreſſes, or reſtored by an honourable peace to the bleſſings of tranquillity, our rejoicings, perhaps, had not equalled thoſe that have been ſhewn on this trivial and unworthy occaſion.

I do not mean to decry L—d G. I am convinced of the ſincerity of his intentions; and the dignity of the cauſe for which he ſtruggled, entitles him to reſpect. But however amiable his character may be, he can claim no privilege to which every perſon in the ſame ſituation is not fully entitled: any innocent man, accuſed of a crime, has the ſame right to the commiſeration of the public, and his acquittal muſt call forth the ſame feelings in the mind of every honeſt man. But if, as often a pannel is diſcharged from the bar, the capital of the kingdom is to be in a blaze, and if our windows are to be lighted as often as the attacks of malice on a virtuous character are diſappointed, illuminations will become the marks of public levity, rather than of public ſatisfaction.

Had the proſecution againſt L—d G. G——n been carried on with rancour,—had the freedom of the ſubject or the ſafety of religion depended on his fate, the infatuation of the people might be accounted for, upon ſeaſonable principles: but if the conduct of adminiſtration in this inſtance be deſerving of blame, it is becauſe it has been ſtamped with that wavering and indeciſive character with which they are ſo juſtly reproached. If L—d G——e has loſt his ſeat in Parliament, if he has ſuffered all the horrors of a long confinement, he muſt aſcribe theſe miſfortunes to his own imprudence, rather than to the malice of his enemies.

The acquittal of Lord G——e affords me the greateſt ſatisfaction. I am proud to find that tumults and diſorders, which were aſcribed to the treachery of a native of this country, have been legally traced to the factious and turbulent ſpirit of the Engliſh people. That Lord G——e's behaviour was imprudent, his friends will not deny; but although imprudence may ſometimes be attended with the moſt ſerious conſequences to the nation, it often originates from zeal to promote its welfare: when his Lordſhip aſſembled the mob of London, in order to preſent their petition, he did not foreſee the effects that were to follow; conſcious of the rectitude of his own intentions, he did not perceive that a multitude can proceed to reformation only by force and violence, and that they cannot beſiege the doors of the ſenate, without groſsly inſulting the perſons of the members.

The members of the ſeveral Proteſtant Aſſociations, conſidered as manufacturers and mechanics, are highly to be reſpected. In a commercial country ſuch characters as theſe are the firmeſt ſupports of national grandeur, and deſerve every attention on the part of the Legiſlature. But when not content with the humble ſphere in which they were deſigned to move, they force themſelves forward into public view, and deciding on the moſt abſtruſe points of religious controverſy, pretend to cenſure the reſolves of Parliament, their conduct appears in a very unfavourable light. If it be a crime to trample on laws enacted for the ſecurity of property, to overawe the ſupreme Council of the nation, and threaten the metropolis with ruin and devaſtation, the behaviour of theſe violent reformers will not bear extenuation. Let them beware, then, of publiſhing their ſhame to the world on the acquittal of his Lordſhip, for without their unwarrantable conduct he never had been arraigned; and while they rejoice at his eſcape from a danger to which he was expoſed by their indiſcretion, let them diſtinguiſh betwixt the propriety of private congratulations and of public feſtivity.

Theſe demonſtrations of joy in the preſent conjuncture of affairs, were not only abſurd but inſulting. Fallen as Britain is from the pinnacle of glory, it is cruel to recal the memory of days that are now no more, by exhibiting the pomp and pageantry with which they were ſolemnized. The recollection of better times aggravates the weight of misfortune, and makes preſent diſtreſs be felt with double ſeverity. Was it poſſible to behold the capital of Scotland, on the late occaſion, without a painful remembrance of the days of Quebec and Minden,—days which are unrivalled, becauſe Britain is degenerated; and which, illuſtrious as they are, were not commemorated by ſtronger marks of public approbation than thoſe that we lately witneſſed: When the glory of Britain ſhall exiſt no more, theſe memorable events will inform the nations of her valour in former times, while the zeal of our manufacturers, againſt the Roman Catholic Religion, will, like every other phrenzy of a moment, be buried in oblivion. It has been uſual to contraſt the levity of the French with the ſound ſenſe of the inhabitants of Britain; but, with what juſtice might not that people, at preſent, retort the imputation? If they have ſung *Te Deums* for victories which never were gained, they did it under the ſanction of Government, and were convinced of the propriety of doing it. How far this was the caſe upon the late occaſion, and whether the moſt favourable conſtruction that can be put upon the event, is ſufficient to juſtify the manner in which the intelligence was received, I ſhall leave to the underſtanding of every citizen to determine. Foreign nations, who never have heard even of the name of L—d G——e G——n, will naturally attribute our rejoicings to the madneſs of the times; invidious compariſons will be made betwixt our paſt and preſent ſituation, and Britain will ſink in the eſtimation of Europe.

The degenerate days of Greece and Rome are marked with circumſtances which account for their fall: When the higheſt honours of the State were conferred on perſons who had done nothing to deſerve them, ſtatues and triumphs ceaſed to be honourable marks of diſtinction; merit could not be rewarded, and genius withdrew from the management of public affairs. Diſgraceful as this period of ancient hiſtory is, it has been fully matched by the extravagance of modern times: Commanders who betrayed the cauſe of their country, have received the moſt flattering marks of eſteem from fleets and armies that never were vanquiſhed before; London has been three days in a blaze for a ſhameful defeat; the ſkirmiſh at Wackſaw was announced to the public as a deciſive victory; and the capital of Scotland has been illuminated on a ſtill more trivial occaſion. Theſe diſgraceful facts will ſtamp a character on the preſent age, and may lead to more ſerious conſequences than we are apt to ſuſpect. Circumſtances which produced the ruin of Greece and Rome, cannot be favourable to the proſperity of Britain; and although the Britiſh Conſtitution is not to be found among the nations of antiquity, yet human nature is the ſame in every age, and the downfall of different empires is always preceded by ſimilar ſymptoms of decline.

AURELIUS.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

THROUGH the channel of your uſeful paper I wiſh to be informed of a fact relating to the police of the town of Edinburgh. Is it the Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates who give orders for illuminations on rejoicing evenings? or, is it the mob? If the former, why was it not, as uſual, intimated? if the latter, *Vale venalis civitas, et mox peritura!*

Outrage, injury, and inſult was attempted in every ſtreet, on the 9th current. Where was the Town Guard, that bulwark which every inhabitant, from his taxes, contributes to pay? Dragoons were called in to protect his Majeſty's houſe the Abbey of Holyroodhouſe; but though they ſaw bonfires of exultation, there was no riotous perſon ſeized; indeed, of the meaneſt claſs of mankind they were; no honeſt citizen would approve.

I am old enough to remember the days of good Provoſt Couts. He and his Council, dreſſed in their robes, attended only by the Town Guard, quieted every mob. An encampment on Arthur's Seat, and bonfires on the neighbouring hills, would not have paſſed unpuniſhed as on the 9th.

O tempora! O mores!

A CITIZEN.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

THE great and general joy occaſioned laſt night by the good news of the honourable acquittal of Lord George Gordon, was nowhere more conſpicuous than in this parish. A young lady, peculiarly attached to his Lordſhip, and the good cauſe in which he preſides, was no ſooner informed of his Lordſhip's fate, by three of her female acquaintances who came purpoſely from Edinburgh to acquaint her, than ſhe inſtantly ordered all her ſervants to give up work, and cauſed ſeveral cart loads of coals to be carried to the top of Pentland Hills, where a bonfire was immediately raiſed, and almoſt the whole parish aſſembled. A bacchanalian route then enſued, and many loyal and friendly toaſts were drunk, particularly his Majeſty King George, *Lord George*, the Proteſtant Aſſociation, the Committee of Correſpondence, &c. &c. and the whole was concluded with muſic and dancing, and other innocent amuſements.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Collington pariſh, Feb. 10, A. Z.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

ARRIVED,

Feb. 5. Two Friends, Welch, from Drogheda, with oats.
Jeans, Morris, and Hetley, Aitken, from Lochryan, herrings.
Peggy, Lamont, and Nancy, Lang, from Ireland, with goods.
Caledonia, Orr, from Port Glaſgow, with goods.
Prince of Wales cutter from a cruize.
7. Mary, Adam, from Wexford, with oats.
8. Anne, Blair, from Drogheda, with oats.
Chriſtie, Crawford, from ditto, with ditto.
Mary, Campbell, from Oban, with herrings.

SAILED,

6. Jenny, Simpſon, for New York, with goods.
Nelly, White, for Belfaſt, with goods.
Eaſie, M'Arthur, for Londonderry, with tobacco.

To-Morrow will be Publiſhed, price 6d.

Sold by D. SCOTT,

At Mr FLEMING's Printing-Office, Old Fiſh-market Cloſe,

And by the Bookſellers in town and country,

THE TRIAL of LORD GEORGE GORDON.

CONTAINING

His Indictment, Arraignment, Bill for repealing the 11th and 12th Statutes of King William III. againſt Catholics, ſubſtance of the Speeches of the Counſel, &c. &c.

With an INTRODUCTION.

Commiſſions punctually anſwered.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,

EDINBURGH, February 11th 1781.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Diſpatch for SHETLAND will be made up at this Office on Wedneſday next, the 14th current, at nine at night; and the Packet-boat will ſail from Leith on Thurſday morning following, wind and weather ſerving.

By order of the Poſtmaſter General,

DAVID ROSS, Secretary.

St Andrew's Anniverſary Meeting.

THE Anniverſary Meeting of the Noblemen and Gentlemen educated at St Andrew's, is to be held on Saturday the 24th February, in Bayle's Tavern, Bridge-ſtreet.

Dinner to be on the table at three o'clock.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Moray,
The Right Honourable the Earl of Buchan,
Alexander Reaton, Eſq;
John Ramſay, Eſq;
} Stewards.

Meſſelburgh, Feb. 22. 1781.

THE which day, the Incorporation of Wrights, Gardeners, Tailors, Shoemakers, Fiſhermen, Plowmen, and Weavers, having met, and taking into their ſerious conſideration the reſolutions of their Proteſtant friends in the ſeveral aſſociations in Great Britain, think it their duty, at this time, unanimouſly to declare, That it is our opinion that unleſs a repeal of the laws lately paſſed in favour of Roman Catholics in England ſpeedily take place, the intereſt of the Proteſtant religion, and our civil liberties, which go hand in hand, will be conſiderably endangered by Popiſh ſchools, maſs-houſes, &c. being tolerated and allowed to ſpread their pernicious errors among the youth who are ignorant and unwary, and liable to any impreſſion, however bad it may be. At the ſame time, we declare our utter abhorrence of all illegal and riotous proceedings; and we likewiſe embrace this opportunity of declaring our attachment to his Majeſty's perſon and government, and to the Proteſtant ſucceſſion in the illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover. And we acknowledge with gratitude the divine goodneſs, in raiſing up inſtruments to ſtand forth in defence of the Proteſtant religion, particularly the Right Honourable Lord George Gordon, who took ſo noble and diſintereſted a part in that cauſe; and we hereby expreſs our grateful acknowledgment to him in this public manner, for his ſpirited, ſteady, and patriotic conduct in Parliament. We are happy to congratulate the Honourable Nobleman on his honourable acquittal of the falſe imputations and vile calumnies of his enemies, likewiſe from his dreary confinement, which dejected the minds of many, yet we hope the paſt ſufferings of his Lordſhip will not be an obſtruction in the way in time coming, either to himſelf or any other that may conſtitutionally ſignalize themſelves. But, rather than his honourable acquittal, and the juſtice of the cauſe excite him to the undertaking, let our Proteſtant brethren in England uſe every conſtitutional mean that may be uſed for the recovery of their privileges, while we for our part declare ourſelves firmly attached to the Proteſtant Intereſt.

And, we authoriſe our Preſes to ſign theſe reſolutions in our name and in our preſence, and to publiſh the ſame in the Edinburgh newspapers.

THOMAS CATHIE, Preſes.

THE Creditors of ALEXANDER SCOTT Merchant in Edinburgh, are deſired to meet by themſelves or their agents, on Wedneſday next the 14th current, within the Britiſh Coffeehouſe, to conſider the report of their Committee, upon matters of importance to them.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of ALEXANDER SCOTT, merchant in Edinburgh.

THE Creditors of the ſaid Alexander Scott are deſired without delay, to give into David Ruſſel accomptant, the Truſtee, or to Colquhoun Grant writer to the ſignet, their claims againſt the ſaid Alexander Scott, and grounds thereof, with their affidavits upon the verity of their debts; as a diviſion is now to be made among the creditors of the ſaid bankrupt.

HOUSE AND GARDEN AT LAURIESTON TO LET

TO be LET, and entered to at Whitſunday next, that large HOUSE at the weſt end of Lauriſton, with the garden and office-houſes thereto belonging, built by the deceaſed Mr John Dove architect, and lately poſſeſſed by Dr Adam Ferguſſon. The houſe is ſituated in a healthy ſituation, and commands an extenſive proſpect of the country around. It conſiſts of a ground-ſtorey, containing a very large kitchen, with ſervants room, and is fitted up with pantry, catacombs, and other conveniencies. The ſecond ſtorey conſiſts of an elegant dining-room and drawing-room. And the third ſtorey conſiſts of three large bedrooms with preſſes, and a large light cloſet. And there is likewiſe an upper ſtorey well lighted, containing three rooms.

There is a large coach-houſe and ſtable, with office-houſes and a well; and the garden conſiſts of above an acre of ground, all lately incloſed with a high ſtone wall, and planted with fruit-trees.

Mr Dalwright, oppoſite to the houſe, will ſhew the ſame, and inform as to further particulars.

Sketch of the Character of Lord GEORGE GORDON.

LORD GEORGE GORDON is at present in the prime of life, being not yet thirty years of age. He has received from nature the moſt amiable and engaging qualities, both in body and mind; and they are highly improved, not only by a moſt liberal education, but by a ſtrong inclination to unite the *utile dulci* in every department of public and ſocial life. His Lordſhip is endued with a correct taſte, a fine underſtanding, and a feeling heart, full of noble pity; of too brave a ſpirit to offer injuries, and too much a Chriſtian not to pardon them in others. Few of any rank, and ſtill fewer noblemen of his years, are poſſeſſed of ſuch a large ſtock of ſolid information on almoſt every ſubject. He can with equal eaſe converſe with the common tar, and diſpute with the grave and ſagacious ſenator. In claſſical knowledge he is inferior to few, and in purity of ſtyle he is excelled by none. He poſſeſſes a large ſhare of conſtitutional and political knowledge, and even underſtands the connexions and intereſts of foreign as well as domeſtic powers, beyond many hoary ſenators; yet with all theſe advantages, he does not appear ambitious of diſplaying any uncommon ſuperiority in private converſation, while in public debate his wit flaſhes like lightening, to the confuſion of his opponents on each ſide of the Houſe. In private companies, he ſeems unwilling to rival others, and appears rather more inquiſitive than communicative of information and knowledge.

But what muſt endear him moſt to the good and the virtuous part of his fellow-ſubjects is, that he has cultivated a large ſhare of that kind of knowledge, whoſe utility is not reſtricted to the narrow limits of human life. In an age when infidelity is eſteemed a ſpecies of improvement, and in a line of life where ſceptical philoſophy paſſes with the majority for erudition, he is not aſhamed to profeſs thoſe ſteady principles of religion that are beſt fitted to promote the proſperity of nations as well as individuals. Nor does his practice, like that of too many falſe friends of Chriſtianity, give the lie to his principles or profeſſion. He affords a rare inſtance in a degenerate and diſſipated age of a moral character and conduct, which bid defiance to the envenomed voice of calumny.

Influenced by theſe uniform and ſteady principles, his breaſt glows with the love of freedom and of his country; and he forms no wiſh but what heart approves, and his judgment pronounces to be for the commonweal. Juvenile ardour may, indeed, ſometimes lead him beyond the line of propriety, but his intention is always honeſt and diſintereſted; and this, with the diſcerning, will make a ſufficient atonement for the want of that refined prudence and experience which nothing but years can beſtow.

Conſidering Proteſtant principles as moſt favourable to human knowledge and Britiſh liberty, he has diſcovered an uncommon and unremitting zeal for their preſervation and ſtability. Corruption has not been able to enliſt him under her banners; and he ſeems determined to encounter and guard againſt the moſt diſtant advances of ſuperſtition, from whatever quarter ſhe comes, or under whatever guiſe ſhe appears.

One diſtinguiſhing characteriſtic of his Lordſhip is, that though born and bred in high life, he is perfectly free from that ſupercilious pride and conſcious dignity of rank of people of ſuperior ſtation are naturally addicted to. He conſiders all mankind as his brethern, and can converſe with a man of probity and underſtanding in the loweſt condition as freely as with a Member of Parliament. Another ſtriking feature in his political character is, that at a period when the ſpirit of a party ſeems to have rouſed on, or ſwallowed up almoſt every other important conſideration with moſt modern Politicans his Lordſhip has uniformly followed the dictates of his own judgment in all important queſtions; and without ever preſuming to lead, or condeſcending to be led by either party, has voted with the one ſide or the other, as ſeemed to him moſt for the intereſt of his country. Few have the reſolution to ſtand ſingle againſt the torrent of Oppoſition: Still fewer have the courage to encounter unſupported the blaſts of raillery and ridicule. But Lord George Gordon, ſupported ſolely by the rectitude of his intentions, heſitated not repeatedly to divide the Houſe upon the money bills, —when even thoſe who ſeconded his motions meanly deſerted him, and walked off with the multitude into the lobby.

To ſuch who are not endued with the ſame magnanimity, ſuch conduct may appear whimſical. To ſuch as are unacquainted with the principles of the Britiſh conſtitution, it will doubtleſs appear equally uſeleſs and ridiculous. But, to thoſe who dare to do their duty, in ſpite of the ſmiles or frowns of the multitude, and to thoſe who know that one firſt principle of our excellent conſtitution is, That the repreſentatives of the people have no conſtitutional right to vote away the people's money, while their grievances are unredreſſed, or their petitions unanſwered, his Lordſhip's conduct muſt appear highly patriotic and praiſeworthy.

Lord George Gordon has but a ſmall fortune, but his frugal management enables him to preſerve his independence; and he is in this reſpect an example that deſerves the imitation of thouſands, who, though born to greater fortunes, have wantonly diſſipated them by extravagance, and then meanly cringed to men in power for places and penſions, to repair their waſted inheritance.

Nor can it be ſaid of his Lordſhip's integrity, that it remains unſullied becauſe no attempts have been made to draw him from the line of rectitude he has chalked out to himſelf; offers both lucrative and flattering having been made to him. His Lordſhip liſtened with attention, and returned for anſwer the celebrated ſpeech of the famous Epaminondas, "*Nihil inquit, opus pecunia eſt.* Nam ſi ea rex vult, quæ Thebanis ſunt utilia, gratis facere ſum paratus; ſin autem contra, non habet auri atque argenti ſatis. Namque orbis terrarum divitias accipere nolit pro patriæ charitate."

The learned reader will excuſe the following unequal tranſlation, done in order to accommodate the Engliſh reader:

"There is no need (ſaid he) of *money*: For if the King means to aſſiſt the *Thebans*, I am ready to join him for *nothing*; but, if otherwiſe, he does not poſſeſs gold and ſilver enough to purchaſe me: I ſhould ſcorn *all the riches in the world*, in the exchange for the LOVE OF MY COUNTRY."

TO BE FEUED or LET,

A LARGE BACK AREA in Briſto Street, oppoſite to Teviot Row, at the back of the Town-wall, conſiſting of above 4200 ſquare feet, with a well of good water in the ground.

For particulars, apply to Mr Thomas Rattray writer, at his houſe in Carrubber's cloſe, Edinburgh, who has powers to conclude a bargain.

N. B. Mr Bruce ſaddler, Briſto-ſtreet, will ſhow the ground.

For LONDON,

THE EDINBURGH,

WILLIAM THOMSON Maſter,

Now at the bath in Leith harbour, taking on board goods, and will ſail for London with the firſt convoy.

Excellent accommodation for paſſengers.

The Maſter to be ſpoke with in the Exchange Coffeehouſe, at 'Change hours, or at his houſe in Leith.

THE HAWK PRIVATEER of LEITH,

COMMANDED BY

CAPTAIN NICOLL CURRIE,

IS now fitting out with all expedition, and will ſoon ſail on a cruize againſt the enemies of Great Britain. She is a Brig of about 120 tons burden, ſails faſt, and will mount ten or twelve guns, beſides ſwivels, and has excellent accommodation for men.

Seamen and Landmen deſirous of making their fortunes, have now a favourable opportunity, and will meet with encouragement to enter themſelves on board the Hawk, by applying immediately to Captain Currie, at his houſe in Leith, or on board the Privateer.

Capt. Currie hopes, that if any of thoſe brave lads who have formerly ſailed with him, are now at home, they will immediately reſolve to join their old ſhipmate, and purſue their fortunes with him.

N. B. A perſon who can ſpeak and read the French and Dutch languages, will meet with good encouragement, by applying as above.

JUDICIAL SALE,

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD upon Thurſday the 1ſt of March, between the hours of 4 and 6 afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the Bills, in the Parliament Houſe, Edinburgh,

The following REMAINING SUBJECTS, lying in the town of Dumfries, belonging to William Hunter of Clerkington,—in one or two Parcels, as purchaſers ſhall incline.—If in one parcel, to be ſet up at 2101. 11 s. 8⅓ d. being eleven years purchaſe of the free proven rent. —If in two parcels, at the prices following, viz.

PARCEL I. The Houſes poſſeſſed by John Hairing, &c. at L. 123 2 7⅓

PARCEL II. The Houſe poſſeſſed by David Dinwiddie, at 87 9 1

For further particulars, apply to Thomas Bruce depute-clerk of Seſſion, or James Saunders writer to the ſignet, Caſtlehill, Edinburgh.

SALE of New HOUSES in St Patrick's-ſtreet,

At the foot of Nicolſon's-ſtreet;

And of a Houſe in St Andrew's-ſtreet, Leith.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Britiſh Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 21ſt day of February curt. betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon,

SEVERAL FLATS or STOREYS of theſe two Tenements in St Patrick's Street, fronting the ſame and the Croſs-cauſeway, lately built by William Archibald ſlater in Croſs-cauſeway; each flat conſiſting of a dining-room, drawing-room, three bed-rooms, two bed-cloſets, large kitchen, cellar, privilege of a pump-well, and other conveniencies. The ſubjects are finiſhed in the moſt complete manner, and ſtand in a dry and healthful ſituation.

ALSO, THREE STOREYS and GARRETS, new finiſhed, of that New Tenement lately built by the ſaid William Archibald, in St Andrew's Street, Leith; each ſtorey conſiſting of three rooms, kitchen, and bed-cloſet, and cellars. Entry to the ſubjects either immediately, or at Whitſunday firſt.—The ſubjects to be ſeen every day.

The title-deeds and articles of roup to be ſeen in the hands of Thomas Baillie writer in Edinburgh, with whom, or with the ſaid William Archibald, any perſon intending to purchaſe may treat, betwixt and the day of ſale.

N. B. If the ſubjects are not ſold, they will be SET.

To be LET, for ſuch a number of years as can be agreed on, and entered to immediately,

THE MANSION HOUSE and Offices of PITCAIRLY lying in the pariſh of Newburgh, and county of Fife, with about 140 acres of incloſed land lying round the houſe.

The Houſe is large and commodious, and fit to accommodate any family, and the land is in excellent order.

The dining-room, drawing-room, and ſome bed-rooms are furniſhed; and the leſſee will likewiſe have the benefit of the carriage coals and kain, payable by the tenants of the eſtate.

The garden is ſet to a gardener, who will furniſh every thing which may be wanted, on reaſonable terms.

ALSO, to be LET, for a term of 19 years, The extenſive farm of EASTER COLSEY, lying in the pariſh of Abernethy, within two miles of the port of Newburgh, and county of Fife.

For particulars apply to James Thomſon clerk to the ſignet, Edinburgh, or Mr William Marſhall jun. Auchtermuchty, by Falkland.

To be SOLD by public roup, on Monday the 26th of February 1781, at one o'clock mid day, in the Britiſh Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh,

I. THAT large commodious HOUSE in the Society, poſſeſſed by Colonel Monypenny, containing, on the firſt floor, a dining-room 21 feet by 18, a parlour 18 by 15, a bed-chamber 15 by 10, an apartment for ſervants, a large light pantry, with a variety of cloſets and other conveniencies, and a kitchen off the houſe, but on the ſame level; on the ſecond floor a drawing-room and two bed-chambers, one of them with a large light cloſet; and on the third three other rooms. The rooms on the ſecond and third flats are of the ſame dimenſions with thoſe on the firſt. In the back court there is a wine cellar with catacombs, a beer-cellar, hen-houſe, water-pipe, &c.

II. That new HOUSE adjoining to the former, entering from Brown's Square, and poſſeſſed by Andrew Stewart junior, writer to the ſignet, conſiſting of eight rooms, garret, kitchen, pantries, cellars, apartments for ſervants, back court, water-pipe, and many other conveniencies.

III. A Front HOUSE in the Lawnmarket, poſſeſſed by Mr John Gray writer to the ſignet, being the fourth ſtorey in Gosford's cloſe, entering by the turnpike ſtair on the left hand, conſiſting of ſix rooms, three whereof to the ſtreet, with kitchen, garret, cellar, and various conveniencies. The houſe is inſured in the Edinburgh Friendly Inſurance-office at 3300 l. Scots, and the premium paid up.

The two firſt-mentioned Houſes are very centrical, and well adapted for men of buſineſs, by having three rooms on a floor. Perſons inclining to ſee or purchaſe any of the houſes betwixt and the day of roup, may apply to the ſaid Andrew Stewart.

To be Let, and entered to immediately, a NEW SHOP and back Shop, conſpicuouſly ſituated in the great thorough-fare leading from Brown's Square to the Candlemaker-row, of the eaſieſt acceſs, and having a ſhew-window eight feet wide. For further particulars apply as above.

SALE OF AN INN, &c.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the houſe of John Cockburn innkeeper in Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 14th February 1781, between the hours of 5 and 6 afternoon,

That large and well-frequented INN, lying at the Briſto Port, with the Stables and pertinents, as preſently poſſeſſed by the ſaid John Cockburn.—Alſo, Two DWELLING-HOUSES above the ſtables, conſiſting each of five rooms and a kitchen.—The whole paying about 115 l. ſterling of yearly rent.

The Inn contains 18 rooms, beſides cellars, garrets, and accommodations for ſervants. There are ſtables for 50 horſes, with ſhades for 7 or 8 carriages. If neceſſary, the inn, as well as the ſtables, may eaſily be enlarged; and as the ſituation is exceedingly good, the ſame may be made the moſt commodious and complete inn about Edinburgh, at a ſmall expence.——The whole may be entered to at Whitſunday next.

The conditions of roup and writings may be ſeen in the hands of James Walker writer to the ſignet.

SALE of OVERMAINS *adjourned.*

THE SALE of the Lands of OVERMAINS, formerly advertiſed for the 7th March, is, at the deſire of ſundry intended offerers, PUT OFF till Wedneſday the 11th July next, as ſhall be hereafter particularly advertiſed.

AREAS TO BE FEUED FOR BUILDING IN ST JAMES'S SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

THE ſituation of this Square is dry and healthy; it is ſheltered by the buildings of the New Town from the weſt wind, well known there to blow with uncommon violence from that quarter; it is out of the reach of the ſtench of the butchers ſhambles, ſo intolerable to the neighbourhood in the ſummer months; it has an extenſive proſpect over the adjacent fields, over the firth of Forth, and almoſt over the whole coaſt of Fife, and is near agreeable walks and airings in the country; it is near to ſeveral churches, to the public markets, the Theatre-Royal, and the Aſſembly-Room now projected; it is cloſe adjoining to that elegant and uſeful building the Regiſter Office, in which the whole gentlemen of the law are concerned; it is nearer to the College, to the High School, to the Parliament-Houſe, the Banks, the General Poſt-Office, and to the other public Offices of Cuſtoms, Exciſe, &c. &c. than any part of the New Town, (a very few houſes excepted,) and a ſhort agreeable walk from the Royal Botanic Garden. Beſides theſe local advantages, *the feuars of this Square will be free of the land-tax, miniſters ſtipend, ſhent on trade, impoſt on liquors, and of the many other impoſitions, to which the inhabitants within the Royalty of the city of Edinburgh are ſubject.* There is plenty of good water in the ground, to be had at a ſmall expence; and all the feuars are to be taken bound to contribute their proportion to the public police of the ſquare, viz. Scavengers, lamps, &c.

ALSO to be FEUED, a number of AREAS for building, on the lower ground near St James's Square, which is alſo without the Royalty, and of conſequence free of all taxes and impoſitions as above. Theſe areas are remarkably well adapted for ſhops, warehouſes, wine cellars, &c.

A plan of the Square, and of the ſtreets where the other buildings are propoſed, is to be ſeen in the hands of Walter Ferguſon writer, the proprietor, at his houſe firſt ſtorey Gavinloch's land, head of Luckenbooths, Edinburgh, who will inform of the terms of feuing, and every other particular relative to the premiſſes.

LANDS IN PERTHSHIRE.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, on Wedneſday the 20th of June next, betwixt five and ſix o'clock afternoon, in the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh,

Lot I. The Barony of GLENCARSE, in the pariſh of Kinfawns, and county of Perth, amounting to 479 l. 17 s. 6 d. Sterling of free yearly rent, converting the barley and meal at 12 s and the wheat at 15 s. per boll. The whole of theſe lands are incloſed with ditch and hedge, and trees are planted in the hedge-rows, all in good order, beſides 61 and one half acres planting, which is come ſome length, in a very thriving ſtate, and not rentalled. The whole lands hold of the Crown, and valued in the ceſs-books of the county at above 1400 l. Scots. The lands lie on the public poſt road betwixt the towns of Perth and Dundee, ſix meaſured miles from the former. There are ſeveral remarkable fine ſituations for a houſe, commanding a beautiful proſpect of the Carſe of Gowrie, river of Tay, and water of Earn. For encouragement to purchaſers, the above lands to be ſet up at 11350 l. ſterl. being about twenty-three years purchaſe of the land rent, and 5 l. per acre for the 61 and a half acres planting.

Lot II. The Lands of OVERDURDIE, in the pariſh of Kilſpindie, and county aforeſaid, amounting to 110 l. 11 s. 10 d. Sterling of free yearly rent, holding of the Crown, and valued in the ceſs-books at 167 l. Scots. Theſe lands are moſtly incloſed, partly with ſtone dikes, partly with ditch and hedge. There are 58 and a half acres planting on theſe lands, beſides a right to the muir of Durdie, which, when divided, there will fall to them at leaſt the half of the muir, being 112 and a half acres, very fit for planting, and not rentalled. Theſe lands to be ſet up at 3200 l. Sterling, being about twenty-three years purchaſe of the land rent, with 4 l. Sterling per acre for 171 acres planting, or fit for planting. If purchaſers incline, lot 1ſt may be divided into two; eaſtmoſt lot amounting to 244 l. 5 s. 10 d. Sterling of free yearly rent; and the weſtmoſt to 235 l. 11 s. 8 d. Sterling of free yearly rent. To be ſet up in proportion to the before mentioned price.

The progreſs of writs, rental, tacks, and plan of the above lands, and articles of roup, will be ſeen in the hands of Martin Lindſey writer in Edinburgh, who has full powers to conclude a bargain before the day of ſale. And the lands will be ſhown on calling at the houſe of Mrs Lauder tenant in Glencarſe.

LANDS IN PERTH-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 5th day March next, betwixt the hours of five and ſix in the afternoon.

All and Whole the Lands of CUILTS, and DALRANICH, with the Fiſhings and Pertinents, lying within the pariſh of Comrie and county of Perth, the yearly rent whereof is about 100 l. Sterling.

Theſe Lands are of conſiderable extent, excellent quality, and pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the water of Ruchill, near the confluence with the river of Earn, and have a very valuable and thriving oak-wood, and great variety of other kinds of barren timber.

There is a neat manſion-houſe on the lands of Cuilts, and the farms partly incloſed with ſtone-dykes, with ſubdiviſions of hedges and ditch, and from its ſituation in a fine country for ſport, and within four miles of Crieff, which is a poſt-town with a weekly market, this ſpot is remarkably well adapted for goat-whey, and a ſhooting quarter.

The lands hold blanch of the Duke of Montroſe, and will be ſold jointly or ſeparately in lots, as purchaſers may incline.——For further particulars application may be made to William Macdonald, clerk to the ſignet, who has power alſo to conclude a private bargain.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

There is to be SOLD by public roup, within the Britiſh Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Tueſday the 27th day of February 1781, between the hours of four and ſix afternoon, by Mr Lodovic Grant, accomptant in Edinburgh, Truſtee for Thomas Walker, Eſq; of Saintford, and his Creditors,

THE Lands and Eſtate of SAINTFORD, lying in the pariſh of Forgan and ſhire of Fife, pleaſantly ſituated upon the ſouth ſide of the river Tay, nearly adjoining to the public ferry to Dundee, within ſix miles of St Andrews, and the ſame of Cupar, the county town. The whole of this eſtate conſiſts of about 773 acres, moſtly of good arable ſoil. There is a neat commodious manſion-houſe upon the lands, with ſuitable office-houſes in very good repair, and a large well ſtocked garden and orchard.

Upon the eſtate there is a great quantity of old full-grown trees, beſides very conſiderable young plantations in a thriving condition. The yearly free-rent of the eſtate, after deduction of all public burdens, amounts to 342 l. 12 s. 8 d. Sterling. Part of the lands are held blench of the Crown, and entitles the proprietor to vote in the election of a Member of Parliament for the county, the remainder are held of a ſubject ſuperior, for payment of a trifling feu-duty.

There is an heritable right to the teinds of part of the lands. The tythes of moſt of them are valued by decreets of valuation as far back as the 1637 and 1713; and the miniſter of Forgan having, not a great many years ago, got a conſiderable augmentation of his ſtipend, there can no additional burden be ſuppoſed to affect the tythes for many years hence.

For the encouragement of purchaſers, the upſet-price of this eſtate is to be lowered to 7500 l. Sterling.

It will be ſhown by the tenants, and the articles of roup, plans of the whole lands, and the title-deeds, are in the hands of Edward Bruce, writer to the ſignet, to whom, or Mr Grant, the truſtee, thoſe intending to become purchaſers, and deſirous of further information, may apply.

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